

there is hard fighting. Furious assaults and counter assaults have been going on around Chauny, the village changing hands many times. At last accounts the French not alone held the village but also the nearby cemetery.

London Admits Losses.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO CHICAGO TRIBUNE.) LONDON, April 10.—The official report issued by the war office tonight admits that the British have given much ground. On the line between the region of St. Eloi and Armentieres the British line has fallen back to the line of Wytchate, Messines ridge, and Ploegsteert.

This represents a retirement of about three miles on a front of roughly seven miles.

Enemy Near Estaires.

To the south of Armentieres the Germans have fought their way to the neighborhood of Estaires. The British loss in depth on this sector for the last two days is approximately five miles at the deepest point on a line of eleven miles frontage. Included in the retreat given up by the British on this part of the front are Neuve Chapelle, Richebourg St. Vaast, and Laventie, names made famous by the great fighting of the British offensive which resulted in the capture of the great battle of Neuve Chapelle.

FIGHT OVER OLD FIELD

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—Messines ridge and the Ploegsteert wood, which last June were cleared of German by a spectacular coup, again today were filled with swirling masses of heroically battling troops as the result of a new drive launched by the enemy between Armentieres and Messines. For hours the German forces have been flinging themselves viciously against the defending lines, and by sheer weight of numbers forced the way forward at several points into the British positions.

Big Battle Flares Quickly.

Today's push north of Armentieres was a continuation of the new phase of the great offensive which boiled up yesterday between Givency and Armentieres, when the enemy surged forward suddenly with fresh troops and made a considerable dent in the defending line.

Admits Serious Reverse.

LONDON, April 10.—Maj. Gen. F. B. Maurice today admitted that the reverse to British arms in Flanders was serious, and that the peril of still greater losses exists.

Expect Other Assaults.

The question of geography retires to the background in comparison with this pretentious program. This was threatened some time ago and now it appears that a serious attempt is being made to put it into effect. Attacks already made are believed to be the forerunners of other assaults, which will come quickly along the British front.

Prisoners Declare that the offensive above Armentieres will be extended forty kilometers northward.

Everything the German can put against the British will be kept on this front, and desperate fighting must be expected.

German Plan Ambitious.

A captured German document shows the German plan was very ambitious. They expected to push through as far as Bethune in a circular movement southward along the canal. This document stated that the ratio of forces would be three German regiments to six British companies and certainly the enemy outnumbered the allies greatly.

British Division which made such a gallant stand at Givency, twice throwing the Germans out and then holding the place, was recorded as being very weak.

The Germans began the attack with an intense bombardment and then put down one of their heaviest batteries thus far seen. Under protection of this they advanced, and, having filtered through the Portuguese outposts, they threw themselves on the front line.

Found the Portuguese.

After an hour of fighting the enemy gained possession of the front line east of Paillueux, in the center of the sector involved. With the aid of further barrage they surged forward and attacked the second line, which they also captured. It was about 11 o'clock when the enemy pushed on into Laventie, which rendered the situation at Fleurbaix, on the north, a very difficult one.

The Portuguese were holding the line from near Laventie to Richebourg St. Vaast, and here they clung until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy made a charge over the open ground against them.

The defending positions were carried by German and the Portuguese forced to fall back to a line previously prepared, where they were joined by British reinforcements.

Cross the River Lys.

North of Laventie the enemy had succeeded in crossing the Lys in small numbers. They got a footing in Estaires, but this morning were prevented by a counter attack. During the night a counter attack further north also pushed the enemy back approximately to the river.

Givency was the pivot of the battle and the most important position along the line, for the high ground here dominates the whole Lys valley. The enemy tried to work round the place, and twice succeeded in getting into the town, but each time he was stopped by the grimly fighting division, which is holding this section of the front.

Fight Hand to Hand.

The battle in Givency was sanguinary. For hours the contending forces fought at close quarters with rifles and hand grenades. The nature of the British defense may be seen from the fact that one British division was being attacked by four German divisions and an extra brigade.

The German artillery fire of yesterday and today has been terrific. Great concentrations of guns have been hurling steady streams of high explosives far back of the lines and virtually every square within reach of the long German guns has come under the punishment of hate.

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GERMAN ADVANCE IN FLANDERS



The German advance north and south of Armentieres had bitten into the allied lines on both sides of this stronghold to such an extent that a realignment of this front may force Gen. Halg to abandon this British position.

By forcing a crossing of the Lys river in the region of War-

ton the Germans pushed back the British line to the front Wytchate-Messines ridge and Ploegsteert.

Between La Bassée and Armentieres the German advance carried to the Lys river and Louve-

canal. Berlin claims capture of 6,000 British and 100 guns.

Anyhow the situation there was as serious as it is today. We were surprised. Up to the 15th of February we had no idea that we would be attacked there. We had no preparation behind the trenches north of Verdun, no position of resistance to such an attack. Our artillery was scanty, mainly composed of 75 mm. guns, with a few 120 mm. and 155 mm. of old models.

The Kaiser and the German general staff had decided to break through at any cost. With the hope of getting a strong peace which they were wanting then as badly as they want it today.

They wanted also to give an opportunity to the troops of winning easily an everlasting military glory worthy of an heir of Frederick the Great, and lastly, they were taking a chance of reaching the goal unattained so far, the dream of every German, a triumph in Paris.

British Army Small.

On our side, the situation was precarious. Kitchener's army then was only in preparation and training. The British divisions fighting in Flanders were standing heroically, but were not in a position to make a diversion there and, in fact, were not able to do it before July 1, 1916.

At the opening of the battle the German artillery cut the only railroad which was feeding Verdun, and we were handicapped then in the transportation of troops, ammunition, artillery, materials, food, supplies, evacuation of wounded. During the first days the German smashed all our lines and came practically under the walls of Verdun. Reinforcements brought to our side by lorries and motor trucks were able to stop the German onslaught. It was a narrow shave and the Germans were stopped. Division after division was moved down and their slaughter was terrific.

Extend Their Front.

Then the Germans extended their front and began to strike right and left to create some diversions. Sometimes it was east of the Meuse river; sometimes it was westward, far away from the main part of the battlefield at Hill 304, at Bois de Vincennes, Malancourt, and Mort Homme—and it lasted in this way during four months—four months of enraged, bloody struggle.

At the end of June the situation was still critical. The Germans one day advanced as far as the suburb of Belleville, one mile from the citadel. It was then that the British army, though still unready, opened the operations on the Somme to give us help.

Friendship Is Expressed.

The murder of Japanese at Vladivostok, it is said, was clearly of a provocative character and cannot be charged to the legal authorities. The protest declares that the Japanese interference is an openly reactionary movement which threatens relations between the Japanese and Russian peoples.

Deep friendship for the Japanese masses in Japan and other countries is expressed in the protest, which adds that they will undoubtedly raise their voices to condemn the Japanese government to withdraw.

Voices Famine Fear.

"We entertain no illusions. Victory over famine cannot be expected under the existing circumstances," declared M. Bruckner, a member of the national food department, at the session last night of the central executive committee of the council of soldiers and workmen's deputies. Continuing, the speaker said:

"Famine has spread among the great masses of the people owing chiefly to the disorganized transportation. There is plenty of grain in Siberia, northern Caucasus, and in the Don region. In Siberia there are 20,000,000 pounds of grain, and in the Don province there are 5,000,000 pounds, but the regular export to needy sections is difficult to organize."

New Flag Designed.

Russia's national flag henceforward will be red, with the inscription "Rossiyskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Federativnaya Sovetskaya Respublika" (Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic).

This was decided today in a resolution passed unanimously by the central executive committee of the all-Russian soviet.

Leon Trotsky, former foreign minister, has been appointed joint minister of war and marine. He has been acting as minister of war since the government was removed to Moscow.

Japan's Reason for Occupation.

TOKIO, April 5 (Delayed).—(By the Associated Press.)—The landing of a Japanese force at Vladivostok was in consequence of increased disorders and the killing of Japanese there, the admiralty announced.

Conditions in Vladivostok were constantly becoming more dangerous, the announcement says.

There was no police protection and consequently a number of marines from a Japanese warship were landed to protect residents of the city.

CHAUFFEUR CLEARED BY JURY.

Michael Zadravsky of 2366 West Huron street, a chauffeur, was acquitted yesterday by a coroner's jury at the inquest over the body of Edward Dowd, 11 years old, of 11377 Langley avenue, who was crushed under his machine while stealing a ride.

WILL STOP THEM AS AT VERDUN, EXPERT SAYS

Maj. Eckenfelder Cites Similarity of Enemy Offensives.

BY MAJ. L. C. ECKENFELDER.

Considering the events of the last twenty days I cannot help remembering the start of the battle of Verdun, and I find in it, on a small scale, the same elements of German tactics, which are based on brutal rush, huge effective, ruthless sacrifices of divisions—and the comparison with the battle of Verdun is not an exaggeration. Their aim was the same: To break the French lines, to strike the morale of the allies, to open a road to Paris. With the custom of bluffing, dear to the German heart, the kronprinz had officially announced that he would be in Paris April 15, 1916, exactly as Hindenburg announced officially some time ago that he would be in Paris April 1, 1915. The front of the battle of Verdun was, of course, very narrow compared with the battle of the present days, but two years ago, the conception we had of battles had not attained the size of our views of today.

Situation Nearly Alike.

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RESULTS OF BATTLE

BERLIN REPORT

BERLIN, April 10.—The official report issued by the war office tonight follows: The Germans have crossed the Lys river at several points between Armentieres and Estaires. North of Armentieres we penetrated the English lines on both sides of Wastene-Warnton.

Between Armentieres and La Bassée canal, after strong preparation by our artillery and mine throwers, we attacked the English and Portuguese positions.

We took the first enemy lines and captured about 6,000 prisoners and 100 guns.

On the battlefield on both sides of the Somme violent artillery duels and successful infantry engagements developed.

On the southern bank of the Oise we also threw back the enemy across the Oise-Aisne canal between Folembray and Brancourt.

On the southern flank of attack Givency, into which the enemy at one time forced his way, was recaptured later in the day by a successful counter attack by the Fifty-fifth division, which took 750 prisoners in this area. Early this morning the enemy opened a heavy bombardment of our positions east and north of Armentieres as far as the Ypres-Comines canal.

At the same time a German attack which was intended to drive the French out of the wood to the west of Castel suffered a severe check.

West of Noyon the Germans were no more fortunate.

In the region of Suzy French troops smashed the German efforts, which increased the number of his losses without giving him any gain.

Northeast of Mont Renaud French reconnoitering parties took some prisoners and captured two machine guns.

Northwest of Reims the French succeeded in penetrating the enemy lines and in bringing back some prisoners.

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In the region

DANIELS STIRS NEW FOR WAR TO VICTORY

15,000 Hear Navy
Head at Patriotic
Meeting.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels declared for a war to victory, for the submerging of party partisanship in the interest of the nation, and read a statement to the crowd of 15,000 that roared forth in patriotism at the Liberty loan meeting in the stockyards' pavilion last night.

The stockyards' meeting was the climax to a busy day spent by the secretary of the navy in Chicago. Arriving in the city several hours before yesterday afternoon, he hurried to a special train, which took him to the Great Lakes Naval Training station, where he was greeted by 27,000 enthusiastic jacks.

Talks to Business Men. Between the time of his return from the stockyards and the night meeting he had time to address the members of the United States chamber of commerce, now in convention here.

Mr. Daniels was greeted with a "Hail" as he entered the hall, and as he mounted the platform he was presented with a silk flag by diminutive Miss Mabel Russell, age 9, of 715 East Fifty-eighth street, in the name of Julia Dent Grant tent No. 12, Daughters of the Empire.

Talks on Sectionalism. During the incident as the text for his comment on sectionalism, Mr. Daniels declared:

"I appreciate this flag all the more because it is given in the name of the great general who preserved this republic inviolate. Sectionalism has forever departed from America. It is one of the compensations of the horror of this war that the only competition between the north and south is to see which can give the most to the nation and make the greatest sacrifice to preserve the republic."

Asserting that years ago a great American in the navy corps had declared America takes today, Mr. Daniels declared his faith in victory. "In the words of John Paul Jones, 'We have just begun to fight,'" cried Mr. Daniels, while the audience cheered.

Wedding the Nation. Bating that even war has its compensations, Mr. Daniels called attention to the closer spirit of cooperation between capital and labor, the ending of religious prejudice, and the abandonment of party politics in the nation's crisis as evidence that democracy is a success in America.

There is now closer cooperation between employers and employees than we have known before in America," he asserted.

Mr. Daniels complimented labor, declaring that it is doing its part, and he would like to take critics into the ranks of the eastern gun factories and show them what the men who work with their hands are accomplishing.

Spirit of Unity. Of the spirit of unity that actuates the motives of every American today, Mr. Daniels said:

"Time was when Democrats and Republicans fought hard battles and said hard things about each other. We Democrats called the Republicans bad names, and the Republicans proved it. And the Republicans called the Democrats bad names, and the Democrats proved it. But today partisanship is merged into patriotism."

There are among us some who would support the flag, but who have never before in the history of this country, and I am sure, that under the law no man can remain out of jail."

This remark won the most vociferous applause of the evening.

Pleas for Loan. Pleas for every person to give his share to support the war, Mr. Daniels declared that some day a "great procession" will return from Europe to be met by weeping throngs, weeping for those who gave their lives in France, and for joy and pride in the men who return.

"When that mighty procession of men comes," he cried, "I don't want you to show his face unless he has been at home bought Liberty bonds or war thrift stamps."

BIG DAY FOR JACKIES. It was the biggest day of the war for some 27,000 jacks at the Great Lakes naval training station, who gathered for the 10,000 of them, who passed in review before Secretary Daniels.

It was an inspiring sight which greeted the secretary as his automobile rolled through the main entrance, surrounded almost interminably by a sea of blue clad figures, white uniforms and with guns at "present," to

LABORING FOR THE LIBERTY LOAN

Women Workers Put in a Busy Day Yesterday at the Liberty Loan Booth in the Federal Building. The Upper Picture Shows a Group of the Saleswomen in the Booth. Below, Miss Marguerite Clark, the Movie Star, is Shown Selling a Bond.



SHIPS

Great Need of Nation at Present, Daniels Tells Chamber of Commerce.

TEN million young men from America will soon be ready to fight the battles of democracy and the greatest need of the hour is ships to carry them to France, Secretary of the Navy Daniels last night told members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in the Auditorium theater.

"We need ships, ships, ships," he said, "the crying need of America today is ships."

"We have come to the time when the need of ships is the greatest question of the war. But every ship built that shall carry men and supplies to Europe will be used when the war is over to extend our commerce to the uttermost parts of the world."

In twelve months we have purchased 715 new ships for the navy. We are building 317 more. And we are ready to build as many more as we can find ships to accommodate and men to build."

I call you, who represent more largely than any other body in America the business men of vision, the business men of power, to return to your homes in solemn dedication and put on the uniform to make sacrifice and to seek your sacrifice until we have won this war."

At the far end of the parade ground, where stood the reviewing stand, the greatest naval training station in the world was showing at its best. For blocks and blocks on either side and end of the great parade ground stretched the silent, immovable lines of white capped figures, while in the center the famous jacks, headed by Lieut. Sousa, maneuvered, playing as it marched, to end in position to lead the review.

10,000 in Formal Review. Because of the intensity of the hour, but 10,000 of the jacks participated in the review proper. It took half an hour for them to file past the reviewing stand, where Mr. Daniels stood with Capt. Moffett, Roger Sullivan, J. Ogden Armour, naval officers, and members of the reception committee.

"When some one asked me in the east where the Great Lakes camp is located," Mr. Daniels said, as the review ended, "I replied that it is located in the hearts of the American people."

"I am giving myself the pleasure of looking today into thousands of faces which tell me that I can go back to Washington and tell the commander in chief of the navy that at the Great Lakes they are sending forth men who will say, when asked for them they will be ready. 'We are ready now.'"

Quotes Archbishop. "The archbishop of York told me in Washington that the impression which was the deepest and at which he rejoiced the most, and which spoke highest for American efficiency as a nation, was that he saw while in this country, was the sight of you 20,000 youths at Great Lakes. That is what they all say, because you have voluntarily taken part in a righteous cause and have come in the same spirit that has made the navy, in every chapter of history, the strength of the nation."

Commenting on the recent naming of a vessel of the navy after Gunner's Mate Ingram, Mr. Daniels stated that "in the navy there is no rank in sacrifice."

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WAR TO PURIFY BUSINESS, LANE SAYS AT DINNER

Secretary of Interior Tells
Plan to Give Soldiers Land.

Taking the social and economic democracy as his model, Secretary of the Interior Lane told delegates to the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in the Auditorium theater last night that war would bring about an uplifting of American ideals that would result in giant corporations in which the skilled manager, the capitalist, and the worker would all have a fair share.

Government ownership was discussed by Secretary Lane, who, it was officially announced, came to Chicago as the personal representative of President Wilson.

Must Not Curb Initiative. "I do not believe in the theory that all enterprise can be carried on by the government wisely and well," said Secretary Lane, "because those of you who have had administrative experience know that managerial ability is rare; that governmental methods are wasteful; that there are things which have been standardized which can be left to the hands of government; but that, above all, we must not curb personal initiative, the inventive power of the human mind."

Mr. Lane has given to us something called a mind which has a radioactive power, from which comes light and heat. Put the compressing hand of government upon that mind and it atrophies. It deadens, it dies. The purpose of liberty, the purpose of democracy, is to keep that mind lively and vital every moment, so that what ever is in it, no matter where it comes from, may be given off for the benefit of men."

Only Gain from Free. "It is only from a free people, with free minds, that the world gains, and so government itself must not compress the human mind, from which all things come. But where a point of standardization has been reached in industry, why should not government take that industry into its own hand and carry it out? It is only a question of governmental efficiency."

"I do not like to say it, because I think war an awful curse, but good things are to come out of this war, and one of them is to be the purifying of business. It is to be a noble thing, because for the first time, gentlemen of dollars, for the first time you have had a real opportunity to prove that business could be purified through patriotism."

Must Prepare Future. "But I want to talk to you of another thing for the moment. We must think of the day when the men come back, and we must think of the making of a new America. We must think of that day that is past. We must think of the making of a new America, and we must begin with the boys who come back from the front. I say that every one of those men should have an opportunity to acquire a piece of soil of the United States."

"Up to the north you have the cut-over lands and the swamp lands. Take them from those who have them at a reasonable figure, pull up the stumps, build houses upon the land, and let the men have (forty years in which to pay."

German Methods Denounced. Scathing denunciations of Germany and German methods were made yesterday afternoon by Charles S. Hamilton of Boston, a member of the federal reserve board, at the annual meeting, which preceded the banquet.

Mr. Hamilton first talked of his experiences in various parts of the country on behalf of the Liberty loan, and reported that he had found intense patriotism and perfect loyalty in all sections. He compared the Kaiser with King Canute, who ordered the tide to recede, and said:

More Brutal Than Beasts. "A word as to the atrocious conduct of this war. There is not a wild beast that would not blush and cover in shame at cruelties such as the Germans have inflicted. They went into the war in violation of their sacred treaty of neutrality with Belgium. They called it a scrap of paper."

"Think of the introduction of anthrax and glanders into Roumania while they were at peace with that nation! Think of the poisoned wells! Think of the unforgotten cities bombed, hospitals bombed, women violated, and babies bayoneted! O, it is a terrible story!"

Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, who spoke of railroads, followed Mr. Hamilton with another attack on German methods.

Rest and be well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort hotel in the world. No tariffs, no children under 10—ad.

LIBERTY BELLES

Four Women at Federal Building Bond Booth Take \$24,000 Subscriptions in Three Days.

At the federal building last night were four happy women. For three days they have been selling third Liberty loan bonds in a booth on the main floor, and this is the result:

Monday \$7,750
Tuesday 8,000
Wednesday 8,250

Total \$24,000

They proudly declare that no other booth in Chicago has done so well. Those in the booth are Mrs. G. A. Bedell, 1159 Farwell avenue; Mrs. J. E. McDonald, 5488 University avenue; Mrs. M. J. Vandewalker, 8800 Sheridan road; and Miss Clementine O'Connell, 1293 Arthur avenue.

Among their callers yesterday was Mrs. A. E. V. Richardson, wife of Prof. Richardson of the University of Melbourne, Australia. She is a member of the League of Loyal Women of Australia. Prof. Richardson is the foremost agricultural expert of the antipodesan continent.

"I have lost nine relatives in the war," said Mrs. Richardson. "The last man the family can send has just arrived in France. In Australia the war has stricken us so terribly that women and men have given up every gaiety. There are no social events, no parties."

Prof. Richardson, who is stopping at the La Salle hotel, is here in connection with government work, visiting many cities for an "exchange of ideas" in war work to assist both the American and British governments.

Two Airplanes Collide; Kill Cadet; Hurt Another. San Antonio, Tex., April 10.—Cadet Elam A. Ankrum, 24 years old, of Champlain, Ill., was killed, and Cadet George S. Douglas of Marysville, Kas., was perhaps fatally injured, when two planes which they were flying collided at Kelly field.

British Cadet Killed. Fort Worth, Tex., April 10.—Cadet Arthur Harold Weber of the Royal Flying corps was instantly killed when he crashed to earth five miles from Benbrook flying field.

LIBERTY LIGHTS

Twenty-five hundred dollars were collected at the patriotic meeting held under the auspices of the Swedish-American Women's society in Belmont hall last night. Five young women dressed as Red Cross nurses canvassed the audience for Liberty bond pledges.

Several departments in the city hall have proved 100 per cent loyal in the Liberty loan campaign. In the department of public works 432 employees have subscribed for a total of \$33,909. The corporation counsel's office reported \$10,000 worth sold.

Mrs. Sarah Clark is a scrubwoman in the Federal building, making \$7 a month. Her son, the only relative she has in the world, is in the United States service—a fireman on a transport. Mrs. Clark purchased a \$50 bond. She has another from a previous loan and has bought \$50 worth of war savings stamps.

Mrs. William J. Chalmers will lead the parade of the women's branch of the Twenty-first ward Liberty loan committee this afternoon. The parade will start from her residence, 1100 Lake

SETTING LOAN PACE

NEW YORK, April 10.—[Special.]—In the total of \$136,950,500 already subscribed by New York City for the third Liberty loan are included the following subscriptions of a million or over:

American Exchange St. Bank, \$1,402,200
Bank of America, 1,049,200
Bankers Trust company, 25,000,000
Brooklyn Trust company, 1,582,150
Chatham Phoenix Nat. Bank, 1,000,000
Chase National bank, 3,180,550
Columbia Trust company, 3,829,950
Cora Exchange bank, 15,547,700
Emigrant Industrial Sav. Bank, 3,000,000
Farmers Loan & Trust company, 7,233,000
Fidelity Trust company, 1,000,000
First National bank, 3,425,850
First National bank, Brooklyn, 1,000,000
Metropolitan Trust company, 7,500,000
Home Nat. Insurance Co., 3,000,000
Manufacturers Tr. Co., Brooklyn, 2,541,000
National Bank of Commerce, 2,140,750
National City bank, 20,000,000
National Park bank, 3,480,750
Pacific bank, 1,000,000
Union Trust company, 1,000,000

CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., \$4,000,000
Distillers Securities company, 2,000,000
Bank of New York N. B., 2,000,000
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., 2,000,000
American Nat. Bank, 1,000,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co., through Guaranty Trust company, 1,000,000
Great American Ins. company, 1,000,000
Fidelity Trust company, 1,000,000
Home Nat. Insurance company, 1,000,000
Charles M. A. Hwab, through Allen A. Ryan & Co., 1,000,000
Bement's Bank for Savings, 1,000,000

New York Lane Bryant Chicago

Specialists in Smart Clothes
for STOUT WOMEN

Not the ordinary extra sizes you find elsewhere, but scientific apparel so cleverly designed that large figures are transformed. If you want to look smart as the slimmest, wear models from Lane Bryant. We have

Exactly What You Want

fitting perfectly with practically no alterations. For perfect satisfaction, be fitted over a Lane Bryant corset, which moulds the figure to correct lines and holds it comfortably. Scientific fitting by expert corsetiers.

9th Floor Stevens Bldg. 17 N. State St., Chicago



M-L-R quality hats, \$5

WE'RE honestly proud of this M-L-R Special. We've called it the "Rolto," a richly finished hat of medium weight, in six colors—steel grey—blackstone grey—seal brown—heather brown—olive green—myrtle green. Reasonably priced.

Maurice L Rothschild

Money cheerfully refunded S. W. corner Jackson and State Chicago, Minn. St. Paul

Day's Work Adds \$10,000,000 to Total of War Bonds Here

Another good day for the third Liberty loan was recorded yesterday. The total of approximately \$10,000,000 from big subscriptions was the same as the previous day's total and adding up the individual subscriptions which have been announced during the first five days of the Liberty drive, Chicago has reached the \$40,000,000 mark—one-third of the distance to the goal.

There is no maximum figure, however, and every Liberty loan worker is going to keep on the job until the campaign closes May 4. Whether the minimum quota comes early in the campaign or late, the leaders of the drive assert that there will be no let-up.

Four subscription yesterday netted \$3,000,000. The Cora Exchange National bank took \$1,000,000 of the bonds and another \$1,000,000 worth was taken by the Merchants' Loan and Trust company. Marshall Field & Co. subscribed for \$1,000,000 and the Marshall Field estate took \$1,000,000 worth.

Other large subscriptions were: Crane company, \$400,000. Calumet Baking Powder company, \$350,000. Liggett & Myers Tobacco company (for Chicago), \$100,000. Chicago butter and egg board, \$100,000.

Address \$215,000 Worth. A large crowd which met at the Hotel La Salle to see Miss Marguerite Clark, the movie actress, subscribed for \$215,000 worth of bonds.

An indication of the small buyer is going after the 4 1/4 per cent bonds comes from the First National bank.

In the first three days of this loan, said Frank O. Wetmore, president of the bank, "we took 808 subscriptions for a total of \$395,000. During the corresponding three days of the second loan we took 221 subscriptions for a total of \$282,000. This seems to be an eloquent testimonial to the broadcast appeal of the third issue of bonds."

The First National bank has not yet made its own subscription to the third loan.

Rapid Subscription. It took just fifteen minutes for the butter and egg board to raise \$100,000. The Gallagher, chairmen of the committee, locked the doors and told the members he had just that time. The amount was subscribed by about thirty commission men. John W. Law, president of the board and Mr. E. H. Engreen each subscribed \$10,000. The board expects to add \$50,000 more to its total today.

The Maccaes were among the first of the fraternal organizations to report. Of a total subscription of \$100,000, Chicago is credited with \$10,000. The independent Order of Evidhild has \$5,000 worth of bonds. In a house to house canvass of the Slovak members of St. Michael's Catholic church, Father Gregory, a Benedictine monk, secured 214 subscriptions totaling \$11,700. There was scarcely a subscriber who earns more than \$3 a day. The French committee, under the leadership of Edward D. Le Tournais, has obtained \$20,000. It has set its quota at \$300,000.

Workers Show Interest. Returns are reaching the Liberty loan headquarters from the rural districts. According to Herman Gifford, director of sales for Illinois, the farmers of the state are showing an interest in the loan not approached in either of the other two loans.

Wisconsin Going Strong. More than 100 cities and towns in Wisconsin have reached their quotas. In about half of the state the campaign will not start strongly until next Monday.

G. H. Dunscombe, the Indiana director of sales, reported that half of the counties of Indiana will subscribe their quotas before the end of the week.

The Jewish committee reported the following subscriptions yesterday: Covenant club, \$57,000; Anne Sholem temple, \$200; Schiff State bank booth, \$1,500; West Side National bank booth, \$10,000.

The Swiss committee started its own ten day campaign yesterday and by evening the total had passed \$50,000. Campaigns have been started among

thrax and glanders into Roumania while they were at peace with that nation! Think of the poisoned wells! Think of the unforgotten cities bombed, hospitals bombed, women violated, and babies bayoneted! O, it is a terrible story!"

Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, who spoke of railroads, followed Mr. Hamilton with another attack on German methods.

Rest and be well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort hotel in the world. No tariffs, no children under 10—ad.

MEETINGS

Many Gatherings Set for Today to Boost Liberty Loan.

FOLLOWING is a list of Liberty loan meetings scheduled for today, including school and factory gatherings:

Tanner's Products company, Hooker and Halted street, 12:30 noon.
Students' and teachers' meeting, 4049 Indiana avenue, 8 p. m.
Alfred Decker & Co. employes, 5215 West Twenty-second street, 8 p. m.
Holy Angel church, Villanova avenue and Oakwood boulevard, 8 p. m.
Columbia school, 5120 Augusta street, 8 p. m.
Stamfitt, 20 West Randolph street, 8:30 p. m.
Workmen, Swift No. 3 hog house, yards, 12:15 p. m.
Employers' meeting, 9. H. Hammond; company union stock yards, 12:15 p. m.
Employers of Alton Bros., 11 a. m.
Employers of O. and A. and Guarantee corporation, Insurance Exchange building, 11:30 a. m.
Knights of Columbus, 6319 South Ashland avenue, 8 p. m.
Admiral's and Co., 5210 South Ashland avenue, 1:30 p. m.
Polish Workmen, 5100 Elston avenue, 1 p. m.
Polish workmen, Thirty-fifth and South Maplewood avenues, 8 p. m.
Fowler-Manson-Sherman Cycle Manufacturing company, 1467 Austin avenue, 8:30 p. m.
Croatian audience, International Iron and Steel company, one hundred and eleventh street, 8 p. m.
8 school children's parents, 4250 North St. Louis avenue, 8 p. m.
Club women, South Shore Woman's club, 12 noon.
So. City of Ohio Woman, Congress hotel, 8 p. m.
Well school, 3315 Elmhurst street, 8 p. m.
Salem school, 2310 Elmhurst street, 8 p. m.
Blaine school, 3208 Southport, 8 p. m.

the employees of hundreds of firms. In the offices of the Burlington railroad the canvass will take several days. Yesterday the heads of departments took \$37,550 in bonds, divided between 338 subscriptions. After the 2,200 office employes are reached flying squadrons will reach all of the road's employes in twelve states. Records for the employees of other companies follow:

J. H. Hirsch & Co. employes (incomplete), \$2,000.
J. L. Taylor & Co. employes, \$4,500.
Chicago Tailors' association, for employes, \$22,000.

Total subscriptions reported from the station of the Illinois Athletic club amount to \$150,000.

Don't Move YOUR Old Piano Trade It on a NEW VICTROLA



XIV-A-515

We will make a fair allowance for your old piano on the Victrola shown above and you may have a long time in which to pay the balance.

Without expense to you, we will take the piano from the old address and deliver the Victrola to your new home.

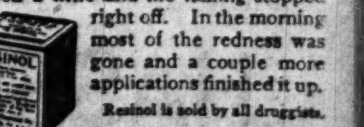
CHICAGO'S GREAT VICTROLA CENTER
GEO. B. BENT COMPANY
214 South Wabash Ave.



Resinol

surely did knock out that eczema

Three days ago, my arm was simply covered with red, itching eruption and I thought I was up against it for life. But Joe had a jar of Resinol in his kit. I used a little and the itching stopped right off. In the morning most of the redness was gone and a couple more applications finished it up. Resinol is sold by all druggists.



SENATE PASSES BILL TO JAIL "FOES WITHIN"

Measure Provides Drastic Punishment for Disloyal Persons.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., April 10.—(Special.)—After many days of spirited debate, the senate today passed the measure to the espionage bill, which has been pronounced in and out of the senate as the most drastic edition ever proposed in this country.

The measure, earnestly advocated by the department of justice, is designed to expedite punishment for disloyal acts and offenses of unpatriotic citizens and German propagandists in the United States and is aimed also to expedite punishment of members of the I. W. W. and similar organizations who condemn the form of government and constitution of the United States.

Punish Loan Fees.
The bill further aims to provide severe punishment for those who interfere or attempt to interfere with war campaigns of the government, or production of necessities of war, and for those who support the cause of Germany and her allies in the war. A fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment for twenty years, or both, is proposed under the bill for all offenses included in the provisions.

Most Severe Section is Directed Against These Who:
"Wholly utter, print, write, or publish any disloyal, profane, scurrilous, contemptuous, or abusive language about the form of government of the United States; or the constitution, military, or naval forces, uniform, or flag of the country."

Allows Just Criticism.
In the closing hours of the debate the bill was qualified against misinterpretation that might lead to prosecution of innocent persons through the adoption of an amendment proposed by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts to have included a provision stating from the mails publications printed in the German language developed so much opposition that the Massachusetts senator withdrew his amendment when satisfied that power given to the postmaster general to suppress offending publications was sufficient to deal with the situation.

Loyal Germans Favored.
Failing among the senators, Democrats as well as Republicans, that the amendment would be a direct insult and insult to loyal Americans of German descent in the United States and this aroused them to feelings of resentment against the government, which the withdrawal of the amendment.

SABOTAGE
Washington, D. C., April 10.—(Special.)—Bitter criticism of the administration for supporting the spread of sabotage during the war flamed up in the senate late this afternoon. The senate had under consideration the conference report on the bill for punishing sabotage and willful destruction of war material. Argument on the high side of the report, which states that "nothing herein shall be construed as making it unlawful for employees to agree together to work or not to enter thereon with the sole and bona fide purpose of securing better wages or conditions of employment."

THE Westcott SIX
THE temperature of a motor must be regulated automatically—not by the driver—to keep it at the definite degree necessary for economical, effective work. A thermostat controls the temperature of the Westcott Motor—automatically, thereby keeping it at the precise degree of warmth essential to developing most power with least fuel.

Seven Models, \$1890 to \$2790
I. O. B. Springfield, Ohio
Let us demonstrate all the Westcott specialties to you
Rave, Young & Cooley
3037 Washington Blvd.
Phone Kedar 2745
Chicago, Ill.

DEAD AND WOUNDED IN FRANCE

Lieut. Julian Dow and Private Hendrix Give Last Full Measure of Devotion; Other Chicagoans in Casualty Lists.



Top row (left)—Capt. David A. Horner (Morris & Irving photo) and Lieut. Wm. D. Meyerling (J. E. Waters photo), wounded.
Second row—Lieut. Julian H. Dow and Private Victor H. Hendrix, killed.
Below—Lieut. Bernard J. Shanley, wounded.

Chicago's contingent in the national army is beginning to be heard of from France, officers and men being reported in the delayed casualty lists yesterday for wounds received in heroic action. Of these Lieut. Julian H. Dow of the United States medical reserve corps lost his life with the British in France on March 27. News of his death was received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Dow of Neoga, Ill.

Dr. Dow was a graduate of Loyola university and an intern in Robert Burns hospital. He was to have married Miss Nell Juckins of 2828 Washington boulevard in July. He was one of the first American surgeons in France.

Officers Get Wounds.
Capt. David A. Horner of 747 Independence boulevard, also was of the medical corps. He is reported as slightly wounded. He was a practicing physician in Chicago before entering service.

Lieut. William D. Meyerling, son of Albert Meyerling of 7283 Vernon avenue, was reported severely wounded on April 6 in France. Lieut. Meyerling was of the first Fort Sheridan officers' school and was assigned to Company G, Twenty-third infantry. Before entering the army he was an expert accountant for the International Harvester company.

Hendrix and Sullivan Die.
Other men of the first national army contingents to reach France were Victor H. Hendrix and Edward F. Sullivan. News of their death in battle has been received by their mothers. Hendrix lived at 2420 West Twelfth street, and Sullivan at 2951 West Congress street. Both were sent from District 23.

Among the Chicago aviators killed in action and whose parents are to receive insignia of honor from the French government, as announced yesterday, are Courtney Campbell, Norman Prince, and James McConnell.

Lieut. Shanley Wounded.
Lieut. Bernard J. Shanley of 821 West Fifty-fifth street, reported slightly injured in the latest casualty list, left Chicago last December for France. An infantry officer, he went unassigned, and his relatives do not know to what regiment he finally was detailed.

Lieut. Stanley resigned July 1, 1916, as chairman of the state live stock commission, a position he held under former Gov. Dunne.

Nelson Morris Called for Army Examination April 17
Nelson Morris, chairman of the board of directors of the Morris Packing company, has been called for physical examination by draft board No. 13. The examination will be held April 17.

Mr. Morris is in New York as a 31 year civilian employee in the quartermaster corps.

CHICAGOANS DIE HEROES ON VALOR FIELD IN FRANCE

Lieut. Dow and Privates Hendrix and Sullivan in Fatality List.

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AMERICAN OVERSEAS CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—The largest casualty list for any day since the United States entered the war was announced by the war department today. There are 233 names on the list. Five men were killed in action; three died of wounds; eleven died of disease; seven died from accidents; ten were slightly wounded; 245 were wounded slightly. The casualties are:

KILLED IN ACTION.
Corporal Jules V. Fish.
PRIVATES.
Carey R. Evans, Salvatore Maresca, Fred W. Helmsman, Ralph B. Watts.
DIED OF WOUNDS.
Corporal John E. Walsh.
Cook Harry Hendrick.
Private George E. Ostrander.
DIED OF DISEASE.
Corporal Lyman K. Swamy.
Clerk Edmund Krull.
PRIVATES.
Thomas H. Bolton, Frank E. Kohl, Orwin E. Carr, Leo Landry, William Edwards, Charles L. Koch, David Fullmer, Irvin Jackson, John L. Hall.

DIED OF ACCIDENT.
James Fee, Geo. Adolph Horn.
COOKS.
Clarence Milnes.
PRIVATES.
Frank de Flavia, Henry F. Michell, Nathan Krantman, James J. Quinn Jr.
SEVERELY WOUNDED.
Lieut. Daniel H. Lawler.
Lieut. William D. Meyerling.
Lieut. James J. Wall Jr.
Sergeant Seth A. Hensley.
Sergeant William J. Sausville.
PRIVATES.
Dorsey S. Dayton, Paul V. Plummer, Harry L. Erlman, James Shields.
SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.
Capt. John P. Hurley.

LIEUTENANTS.
Coleman D. Burns, Arthur H. Martin, William D. Crane, Thos. C. P. Martin, William T. Fenker, William Michel, Thomas J. Jackson, Bernard J. Shanley, Morris R. Levi.
SEERJANTS.
Leo G. Bonnard, Peter Cooney, Peter J. Crotty, Claud S. De Costa, Victor L. Elchorn, Roy G. Ransom, H. D. Emerson.
CORPORALS.
Michael Bannon, Harold A. Benham, Gerard A. Buckley, John J. Butler, Daniel J. Carroll, John J. Casey, Patrick Caulfield, James J. Dalton, James D. Dunn, Joseph M. Farrell, John Gavanagh, John J. Gibbons, John Naughton, Philip H. Hellriegel, Robert W. Holmes, R. E. Jackson, J. F. O'Connor, Edward J. Schick, Thomas J. Hogan.
BUGLERS.
Louis T. Falander, James M. Rice, William J. Nye.
COOKS.
Patrick Boland, Michael O'Brien, Michael J. Hovance, Wagoner William H. McAllister.
PRIVATES.
Patric Alfano, P. C. Cunningham, W. H. Anderson, Thomas P. Lee, Henry Bakeman, Thomas A. Lyden, John A. Barry, Edward McBride, Joseph Bauer, Frank J. McCabe, Joseph E. Becker, Samuel G. McConoughy Jr., James F. McGee, Albert Bengtson, Patrick McGinnell, E. J. McCormack, Hugh McGartland, Frederick J. McGill, John J. McKay, John J. Bradbury, Wm. P. McKessey, John J. McLoughlin, K. J. McLoughlin, Herbert J. McMahon, F. X. McNamara, Thomas J. Madden, Saverius Magnano, John J. Malloy, John P. Manning, John P. Carville, H. A. Mansfield, Herbert H. Case, Thomas Mansfield, William Childs, Walter Marcusi, William A. Clarke, E. A. Matthews, Bernard Clinton, J. C. A. Matthews, Joseph F. Conlon, Wm. H. Meyer, John P. Connerly, Wm. L. Meyer.

CROWDER SEEKS 12,000 SKILLED MEN FOR ARMY
Washington, D. C., April 10.—Pro- vost Marshal General Crowder has telegraphed to state governors asking them to make it known throughout their respective states that the army needs about 12,000 men from about seventy-five different trades and occupations.

It was learned today that a call for these men soon to be issued will be in addition to that of last Saturday for the mobilization of 150,000 fighting men on April 26.

As is usual when special calls are made, the voluntary induction system will be used so far as possible. Any draft registrant falling within the desired category will be given the opportunity of volunteering to his local board for service, but if the required number is not obtained by this method local boards will induct enough men to fill their quotas.

SEEK WOMEN FOR FARM.
Officers of the United States employment service at 845 South Wabash avenue are offering inducements to Chicago girls and women desiring housework in farm households.

Evans Resents Charge of War Savings Slacking
Evans is aroused over a statement made public yesterday that it was not patriotic in the way of buying war savings stamps. The statement given out by the war savings stamp committee of Evans was that Evans' purchases had been lower than any city in the United States in proportion to its population. Citizens of the city say that most of the stamps were bought in Chicago and therefore Evans was not given credit.

William Conville, Stephen J. Moore, Patrick G. Cooke, Thomas P. Morgan, Michael M. Corbett, Jeremiah Mulcahey, Frederick Cotton, William Mulcahey, George P. Crouch, John F. Murphy, Ralph Cuccoli, Bernard J. Murtha, James Cunningham, Charles H. Newman, James W. Daly, Walter R. Nolan, Albert Daler, Jos. V. O'Connell, S. D. Leonard, Frank A. O'Connor, Thomas Dillon, James F. O'Connor, Timothy A. Dolan, Richard O'Gorman, Daniel A. Dooley, John P. O'Keefe, Amos H. Dow, John Eidan, Otto Olt, Joseph P. Dunn, Maurice O'Neill, Paul M. Dusanin, Michael O'Rourke, Leon Edman, John J. O'Rourke, Patrick J. Fawcett, John J. Phillips, Charles Fike, R. A. Plunkett, Daniel Fynn, Alberto Polombo, Wm. F. Fitzpatrick, Leroy Porter, Valentine Frange, William J. Quigg, Daniel J. Quinn, John J. Flynn, Hugh Quinn, Bernard Furr, F. R. Richards, Martin Gallagher, John M. Ring, Julius Garlano, John Eidan, John J. Gelman, John Rodnesky, Julius Germann, Edward Rooney, Louis P. Giglio, John J. Rooney, John J. Gilroy, Thomas L. Ryan, Joseph B. Glean, Frederick Eyer, Frederick Schmidt, John Glynn, James Scott, Michael Goodman, James Sheehan, R. F. Gorman, John D. Sheffield, Harry Graham, Donald Simpson, Nicholas Grant, Frank T. Sisco, Edward Hanigan, Martin J. Slattery, James Harwell, William Slover, Edward J. Hissig, Mauros J. Small, H. D. Hawkhurst, Thomas Smith, Harold P. Hazel, Bruce N. Snyder, George Hickey, Raymond Staber, Stephen Hickey, Oscar Stump, Edward Hoey, Lancelot Sullivan, Martin J. Hagan, Thomas J. Sullivan, Stephen J. Hagan, Raymond Swope, Stephen J. Hagan, Robert R. Thomas, Stephen J. Hagan, Earl G. Thurman, James F. Kelly, James C. Wright, William Kemper, Victor Van York, James J. Kenny, W. T. Van York, Maxim Kosack, William H. Walter, Charles R. Kroenke, Beecher G. White, William Larson, James C. Wright, William C. Ledman, Herman Zilberman.

MISSING IN ACTION.
Corporal Thomas McAllister.
Private James P. Lash.

THE Sanitary Cup and Service Company
180 N. Market St., Chicago
Phone: Franklin 1274

KNOW POSLAM'S RARE POWER TO HEAL ECZEMA
You can make no mistake in using Poslam, first and for all, to treat Eczema or any Skin Disease. It is the remedy of choice for eczema and its allies. Apply it right on the raw places that burn and itch; they will be soothed, cooled, and will no longer harass. Poslam has been considered a rare "find" by many who never knew just what to use to secure real and lasting relief for ailing skin. Shortest way to eradicate Pimples, Rash, Inflammation.

Today's Beauty Talk
You can enjoy a delightful shampoo with very little effort and for a very trifling cost, if you get from your drugstore's a package of Camthor and dissolve a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water. This makes a full cup of shampoo liquid—enough so it is easy to apply it to all the hair instead of just the top of the head. Your shampoo is now ready. Just pour a little at a time on the scalp and hair until both are entirely covered by the daintily perfumed preparation that thoroughly dissolves and removes every bit of dandruff, excess oil and dirt. After rinsing the hair dries quickly with a fluffiness that makes it seem heavier than it is, and takes on a rich luster and a softness that makes arranging a pleasure—Adv.

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons
N. E. Corner State and Jackson

“Boys’ Store” Suits with Extra Trousers
This much is assured every patron of the “Boys’ Store”—a complete variety of the smartest and most acceptable styles developed by the most noted specialists in boys’ clothing; handsome patterns in thoroughly dependable fabrics, expert tailoring and greater value; suits, sizes 6 to 18, with extra trousers, at \$8.50, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18 and \$20

Hats, Shoes and Furnishings for Boys
Boys’ Straw Hats, shapes and sizes for boys, girls, and juveniles, all braids, smartest effects, \$1.15 to \$8.45.
Boys’ Blouses, attractive patterns in madras and percales, sizes 6 to 16, attached military collars, special, 75c.
Boys’ Shoes, styles for large and small boys, newest sizes for school, dress, and play, excellent values, \$3 to \$5.
Children’s Barber Shop Haircutting, 25c
Boys’ Store Sixth Floor

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N. E. Corner State and Jackson



The Unclean Glass

EVER stop to think of the risk of drinking ice cream soda from a glass? How do you know whether it is clean or not? You do not know who used it before.

Insist on Lily Paper Glasses

The nicest individuals in the world. Clean—even sterilized in manufacture—packed in sealed cartons. Improves the taste of the soda, too.

The Sanitary Cup and Service Company
180 N. Market St., Chicago
Phone: Franklin 1274

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MORE FIRE FIGHTERS OR SEE RISK RATES RISE

Firewriters and City Officials to Study Conditions in East.

The fire department is undermanned and under-equipped. Only the city hall in connection with the fire department is a committee of the city board of fire underwriters on a tour of eastern cities to study the conditions of the fire department in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

When the budget makers of the city hall in connection with the fire department is a committee of the city board of fire underwriters on a tour of eastern cities to study the conditions of the fire department in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

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HOME AGAIN

Girl Who Sought Film Career Found by Police.



Margaret Gardner, daughter of ex-Senator C. P. Gardner, who had been missing in Chicago since Monday, was found yesterday. It is believed she was seeking a career as a movie actress.

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SCHOOL BOARD ADDS \$325,000 TO ITS PAY ROLL

Engineers Granted Increases of 15 and 10 Per Cent.

When the budget makers of the school board closed their business yesterday they had added \$325,000 to the teachers and engineers' pay roll.

The school engineers who employ their own help will secure a 15 per cent increase in salary if the board adopts the recommendation of the school board administration. Most of the engineers are in that class. Those who do not employ their assistants will secure a 10 per cent increase. About 350 engineers are affected. The expense will be \$178,000.

Three hundred elementary school principals will receive a flat rate of \$200, or \$100 more than the elementary teachers. The minimum salary for the principals is raised from \$1,800 to \$2,000 and the maximum from \$3,500 to \$3,700.

It was not decided whether the high school teachers and principals would get a 5 per cent raise or a higher increase. Supt. Shoop, according to George B. Arnold, chairman of the finance committee, is urging a 7 per cent increase for the 800 teachers, 22 principals, and 20 clerks. The cost of a 7 per cent increase would be about \$50,000.

Split on Farm Work. Difference in farm policy has caused a split between Dudley Grant Hays, Chicago enrollment director for the Boys' Working reserve, and Burdette D. Butler, the state director, who is supported by Gordon A. Ramsey, downtown enrollment director.

Mr. Hays, who has charge of the placing of the boys of the Chicago high schools for work on farms, is sending boys outside of Illinois against the protest of the other men, who want all Illinois boys kept in the state. But Mr. Butler and Mr. Ramsey, it is said, have been placing only downstate boys, leaving the Chicago boys to take the leftover jobs in Illinois.

More than 100 boys have been sent from the Chicago schools to Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Montana, and Wyoming. About 2,000 more are expected to leave within a few weeks, most of them at the opening of the spring vacation April 28.

Invitation Costs Him \$20. John Thomas of 3738 Indiana avenue did not know that his home was a policeman when he asked him to meet some women in the rear of the Elks club No. 1 at 3030 South State street April 6. He was fined \$20 and costs by Judge Graham in the morals court.

French Gold Bronze Lamp, \$150. Silk Shade, \$35.50. Copeland China Centerpiece, \$45. Italian Pottery, suitable for sun porch or country home; Fruit Plate, \$1.25.

Japan, China, and India presents lacquers, bronzes, jades, and cloisonne. England—Copeland, Wedgwood, Royal Crown, and Derby. France—Candle-shades, Ornamental Figures, and Royal Sevres. Italy—Marbles, Venetian Glass, Alabasters, and Giori China. America—Rockwood, Lenox, and Tiffany.

Second Floor, Wabash Avenue. Other Exhibits of Home Furnishing merchandise on other floors.

CHICAGO TROOPS BUILD UP FORCE AT CAMP GRANT

Will Be Assigned to Units in the Eighty-sixth Division.

Camp Grant, Ill., April 10.—(Special.)—Fifteen hundred men, drawn for the most part from Chicago recruits who entered the depot brigade in February, will be assigned tomorrow to regiments and other units of the Eighty-sixth division. Arrangements are being made to transfer 1,300 of the selectives who arrived in March in order to fill the places vacated by the 2,700 trained men who were transferred recently to Camp Logan and other cantonments.

Reinforcement to Stay. Authorities in camp today received assurances from Washington that the new reinforcement will not be transferred, but will be allowed to become identified with the Eighty-sixth division permanently, while more selectives in the contingents to come will also be available to build Gen. Kennon's family to war strength.

Working with this promise as a basis, division organizers have carefully sorted the recruits. Chicago men who have had experience with motors are to be assigned to the division trains, those experienced in electricity and telegraphy will enter the signal battalion tomorrow. Men tipping the scales at 160 pounds and above have been reserved for entrance in the machine gun battalions.

To Supervise Training. Capt. James Harold Buell of the Third Hundred and Forty-second infantry was today appointed military inspector to supervise training in the various schools and colleges where selected soldiers from Camp Grant are sent to complete their education in trade specialties.

Corporal Henry Ramsey of company, Three Hundred and Sixty-fifth

PROMOTIONS Fifty Chicago Men in 343rd Infantry at Camp Grant Win Chevrons.

CAMP GRANT, Ill., April 10.—(Special.)—Col. Charles R. Howland, commander of the Three Hundred and Forty-third infantry, today promoted fifty-one of his Chicago men to sergeants and four privates to the rank of corporal to fill vacancies resulting from the recent transfer of trained men from the regiment. The following are the men now sporting chevrons:

Joseph Mikota, 2334 South Sawyer avenue. Lawrence McDonough, 5938 West Harrison. Carl E. Bode, 1718 East Lawrence street. Michael Brennan, 1057 South Oakley av. John P. Block, 2229 South Sawyer av. Alfred A. Levy, 6144 St. Lawrence avenue. Gustav Horn, 1059 West Fourteenth street. James Uman, 4536 West Twenty-sixth. Joseph Smith, 1813 Park street. Charles J. Janka, 1850 W. Seventeenth-st. M. M. Schaffer, 1815 Fowler street. Richard P. Harnahan, 2154 West Washington avenue. John W. Bruhl, Burlington, Ia.

Infantry, a Negro, was the victim today of the first serious accident on the divisional rifle range. He was leading a squad in outpost practice shortly before noon and worked his detail to a point behind and slightly above the 800 targets when a stray Enfield bullet fired at the targets struck him in the right side below the lung. He probably will recover.

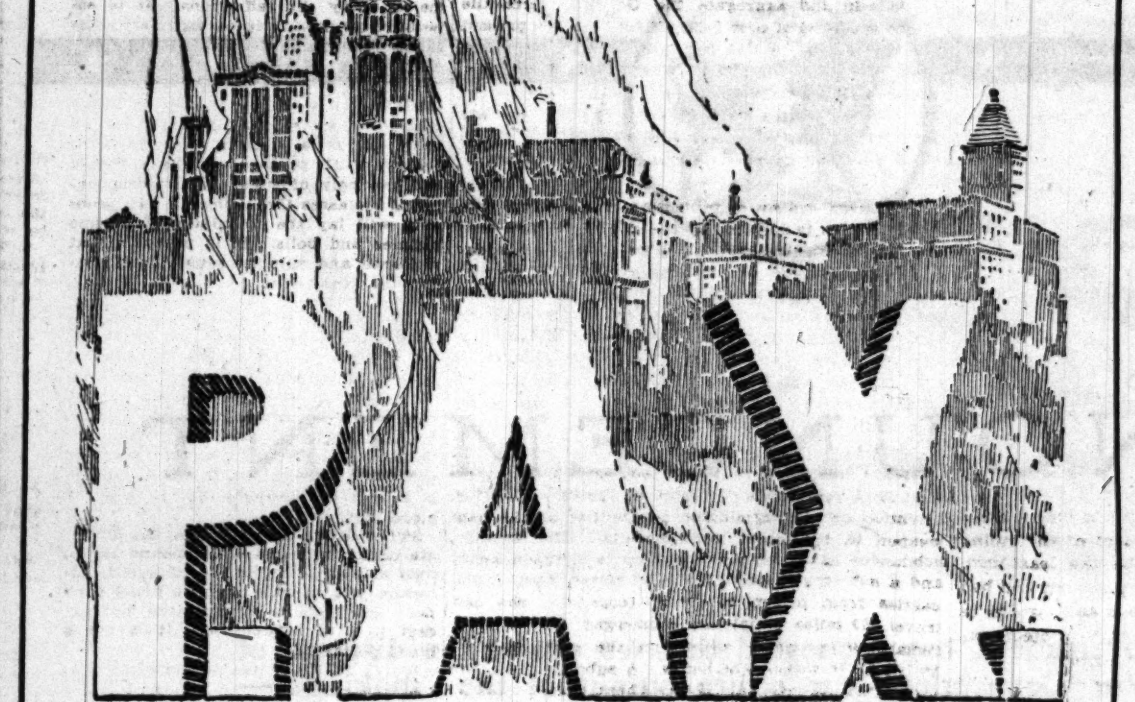
Big Parade Planned. The first public appearance of the Eighty-sixth division next Friday will leave Camp Grant practically deserted, according to detailed plans for the big Liberty loan parade approved today by Gen. Kennon.

Eight bands will take part in the march and every unit in the cantonment will be represented in this marching column. It is estimated that the parade will require two hours' time to march its length.

ROBBED IN CITY HALL ELEVATOR. Joseph Pauzuit, 818 East Forty-seventh place, reported to the detective bureau yesterday afternoon that his pocketbook had been taken from him while he was riding in an elevator in the city hall.



The new Spring
Ide
COLLAR



It Mobilizes Your Telephone

In these days of fewer men and more work, your city and long distance calls overcrowd your rented telephone system.

By installing the P. A. X.—the Private Automatic Exchange and its automatic telephones—you mobilize your telephone service.

For the P. A. X. handles all interior calls day and night without operators, leaving your rented telephones free for city service.

You need the P. A. X. now, because no additional rented equipment is readily available now; what you have must be saved to keep you in touch with the outside world.

You need it also, because only by using telephones for calls from desk to desk, or through the factory, can fewer men do more work.

By handling these calls with utmost speed and economy, the automatic telephones of the P. A. X. save time and money for such efficient organizations as Montgomery

Ward & Co., Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., The Barrett Co., the Fuller-Morrisson Company, Hotel La Salle and the Continental and Commercial National Bank.

Every United States Arsenal as well as many government institutions in England, Italy and France, are now equipped with the P. A. X.

It is swift, absolutely secret, and eliminates busy-signal annoyances for your patrons by keeping your rented telephones free of purely organization calls.

For detailed information call the P. A. X. department of our home office—Telephone Monroe 3200.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO.
Makers of More than 1,500,000 Automatic Telephones in Use the World Over

Home Office and Factory
Merger and Van Buren St.
Telephone Monroe 3200



Sales Offices in
Principal Cities



How much do your clothes cost?

THE clothes are the answer to that question, not the price. If you figure cost by the month or year, you'll find that a suit of all-wool cloth, finely tailored, and well designed, gives long wear and in the end costs less than one that doesn't last long or look right.

Our clothes cost enough to be very economical. Be sure of our label, a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

You can keep clothes costs low by buying the right kind. We sell them—made by Hart Schaffner & Marx

Maurice L. Rothschild
Southwest Corner Jackson and State

AIRPLANE WORK SADLY HANDLED; COFFIN MAY GO

Senate Report Shows U.
S. Program Is Par-
tial Failure.

(Continued from first page.)

are developing American aircraft and American engines we should, temporarily, at least, procure an abundant supply of approved types of aircraft and engines of European design.

Lack Broad Program.
"The committee also believes it to be its duty to point out that thus far no broad plan looking to future development has been laid down by the authorities. Warfare in the air is still in its infancy and it is inevitable that rapid changes will take place in both engines and planes."

Of 1,500 American aviation cadets sent abroad to complete training, 750 have been idle for want of planes the allies failed to provide and the signal corps may order them home for instruction.

Enough Training Planes.
On aircraft production the report says:

"For some time after the inception of the work the output of primary training planes in this country for use in our schools gave ground for grave concern. In recent weeks, however, the output has been greatly increased and there seems to be no doubt of the signal corps having a sufficient number in the future. On April 1, 1918, 2,418 primary training planes had been completed. The planes are of two standard types developed for the purpose, and are equipped with Curtiss and Hall-Scott motors, respectively."

"The advanced training planes are being turned out in accordance with the schedule, and estimates laid down at the inception of their manufacture."

THE LIBERTY MOTOR.

"It is apparent from the evidence that the twelve cylinder Liberty motor is just emerging from the development or experimental stage. Since the original design and the setting up of the first completed motor in July, 1917, a large number of changes have been found necessary, many of them causing delay in reaching quantity production. Within the last two months

\$6.75
Plus a few small payments

Will secure a four-grave family lot at a price that you will probably never be able to duplicate again. Act now. Cemetery land values are going up. Just think of it—only \$6.75 plus a few small annual payments, so small you will hardly miss them. The lots are near the beautiful \$75,000 chapel. Take advantage of this offer while it lasts. Send the coupon now.

Memorial Park Cemetery and Annex

Gross Point Road and Harrison Street
—One-Half Mile West of Evanston

Thousands of people who have seen this garden cemetery have pronounced it the most beautiful in Chicago. The ground is higher than any Chicago cemetery. No finer spot could be selected. It is the ideal burial place.

Auto Ride FREE!

Next Saturday and Sunday our automobiles will leave at frequent intervals from our Lincoln Avenue office to take you to and from the cemetery free of charge. Come out and visit the cemetery. You are not obligated in any way. If you cannot come out, let us make arrangements to take you when it is convenient for you to go. But you should act at once.

Send Coupon While This Offer Lasts!

Many families are found unprepared when this hour of sadness arrives. Reserve your option on a lot at this special price. If after visiting the cemetery you decide you do not want to buy, you are under no obligation. Protect yourself with this unusual offer. Send coupon today.

Central Cemetery Company
781 Wisconsin Bldg., Dept. 10 — CHICAGO, ILL.

Central Cemetery Company of Illinois
781 Wisconsin Bldg., Dept. 10, Chicago
Without any further obligation on my part herewith register my name.

Name _____
Address _____

Send coupon now or phone for full information—don't delay. Reserve your lot. No obligation to buy.

Vaughan's Seeds
Dependable on Pedigree
and Germination Tests
RANDOLPH ST., NEAR DEARBORN

IN THE AIR

Table Showing Results So Far
of Aviation Program.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—(Special.)—The following table shows in figures the aviation program—motors, machines, and flyers—as it so far has been developed:

Liberty motors ordered.....	25,000
Liberty motors completed.....	264
Liberty motors shipped abroad.....	4
Primary training planes manufactured.....	3,428
Advanced training planes manufactured.....	543
Combat planes (foreign engines) completed.....	15
Combat planes shipped abroad.....	1
Advanced training planes engines built.....	905
Aviation schools in United States.....	20
Visitors completed primary course.....	1,926
Flying cadets abroad for training.....	1,200
Cadets trained, primary course, abroad.....	450
Combat planes ordered made in France.....	6,100

changes of considerable importance have been made, which, it is hoped, will make the motor serviceable for combat planes of the defensive type, and for bombing and observation planes.

"It is not designed for and cannot be used in the swift, single seater fighting machine. A few of the motors are being flown in appropriate machines."

Must Be Improved.

"For the campaign of 1919 the Liberty motor must undoubtedly be further improved in order to keep up with the evolution constantly going on along the front."

"The production of Liberty motors to date is, of course, gratifying, pointing. The testimony shows that experts of the highest reputation and experience have, since last July, repeatedly warned the officials of our government that the perfecting of a newly designed motor must inevitably involve many months of painstaking experiment, accompanied by many setbacks and disappointments."

"In spite of the unanimous testimony of motor experts along this line, the government officials having the manufacture of the Liberty motor in charge have made the mistake of leading the

public and the allied nations to the belief that many thousands of these motors would be completed in the spring of 1918. Information of this sort, not borne out by the facts, has been injurious and its constant dissemination the committee regards as misleading and detrimental to our cause.

COMBAT PLANES.

"The production of combat planes in the United States for use in actual warfare has thus far been a substantial failure and constitutes a most serious disappointment in our war preparations. We had no design of our own; neither did we adopt any one of the European designs until months after we entered the war. Much time was consumed in discussion as to types."

"Innumerable changes in design and specifications of the types finally decided upon have cost further delay. In all five types have, at one time or another, been adopted. Two of them have been abandoned after the expenditure of much time and money. The three remaining types still left upon our program are now in the course of manufacture. Of these the largest and most powerful is the Handley-Page heavy bombing machine, designed to carry as many as six men, eight machine guns, and a heavy load of bombs and to be driven by two Liberty motors."

Give Good Results.

"Another type of combat plane, known as the De Havilland, is included in our program. This machine habitually carries two men, four machine guns, a moderate load of bombs, and other apparatus, and is to be driven by one Liberty motor. Fifteen have been completed; one has been shipped to France; the remaining fourteen have been very recently completed in this country. Some of these have been tested, propelled by a Liberty engine, and appear to have given satisfaction."

"The third type upon the program is known as the Bristol fighter. This machine is lighter and faster than the De Havilland. Its speed is expected to be in the neighborhood of 135 miles per hour. It is what is known as a reconnaissance machine."

"The manufacturers completed the first of these machines during the week

ending March 30, 1918. The machine was tested once during that week with a Liberty motor and, according to the testimony of the aviation officials, met its preliminary test successfully. This machine, a few hours after its flight, caught fire while standing upon the aviation ground and was entirely destroyed."

"In addition to the American production of engines and airplanes as herein set forth considerable orders for combat airplanes and engines were last summer placed with European manufacturers by Gen. Pershing and we have furnished quantities of materials and numbers of mechanics to aid in their construction."

Reasons for Delay.

"Your committee, being devoid of technical knowledge of motors and airplanes, does not undertake to point out in detail engineering and manufacturing errors which may have been committed and which, in part, may account for this gravely disappointing situation. Your committee, however, is convinced that much of the delay in producing completed combat airplanes is due to ignorance of the art and to failure to organize the effort in such a way as to centralize authority and bring about quick decision."

"It is greatly to be regretted that the statements of government officials have misrepresented the progress of the aviation program."

This report was signed by five Republican and four Democratic members, a majority of the committee. They were:

REPUBLICANS—Weeks, Wade, Sutherland, New, and Prentiss-hyphen.

DEMOCRATS—Chamberlain, Hitchcock, Reed, and Thomas.

REPORT BY MINORITY

Three Democrats—McKellar, Fletcher, and Beckham—who voted against the majority report, did not sign the minority report, which was submitted by Senators Epperson, Myers, and Kirby. Senator Warren, Republican, who is the father-in-law of Gen. Pershing, did not participate in the voting.

In part the report of the minority says: "We do not believe that the report of the majority of the senate military affairs committee on the aviation situation shows a proper estimate of

what is being accomplished, or that it is sufficiently complete to give an accurate impression of the facts."

"Soon after the war began the signal corps arranged with the French government for the making of 6,100 combat planes, at a total cost of \$127,000,000, the planes to be produced as rapidly as American flyers could be trained to operate them. As the American squadrons reach the front, ready for duty, battle planes are being supplied them under this arrangement. Of the Liberty motor the minority report says:

"The Liberty motor is capable of 100 or more horse power than any foreign motor except a few of one single type, the Rolls-Royce. The Liberty motor develops 400 horse power ordinarily and is capable of 465. The foreign limit, with the one exception above mentioned, is 300."

"The Liberty motor has become so well established that the British government has asked for a large number."



Dixon's Keep Trucks
Ready to Answer
Roll Call

See that your transmission
and differential are kept free
of friction. Use

DIXON'S
GRAPHITE
Automobile
LUBRICANTS

Warm drive delivers great
power, but it also develops
friction unless properly lubricated.
Dixon's Gear Oil keeps
the gears happy and healthy.
It prevents metal to metal contact.

Get your dealer for this
Dixon Lubricating Oil
JOSEPH DIXON CRUICKSHANK CO.
Lancaster, Pa. New Jersey
Established 1827



The cleaner it is
the quicker it heals

"Don't cry, we'll fix you up all right. We'll wash it clean with this. It will heal itself then in a hurry."

The moment the skin is broken, or even when it's chafed—foreign matter and the acids of your perspiration get into it and make it smart and sting.

When you wash your skin with Lifebuoy Health Soap, it carries into the pores the antiseptic that is known to be of the most help in protecting the skin. This counteracts the effect of perspiration acids that collect in the pores, keeps your skin free from impurities—sweet and wholesome—gives it a chance to heal.

Don't think your skin needs this real cleansing only when it is broken, chafed and sore.

What happens when your skin is improperly cleansed

Modern health authorities are teaching the value of prevention. They advise people to prevent illness—to take care of their health every day. The skin, especially, needs daily protection.

The skin on your body contains thousands of little mouths. On the palm of your hand alone, there are 2700 of them to every inch! Through these little mouths, the skin filters out the perspiration, excess oils and waste matter of the system—at the rate of two pints every twenty-four hours! If not properly cleansed, these acids and impurities irritate the skin—they impair its smooth, soft texture—skin troubles set in.

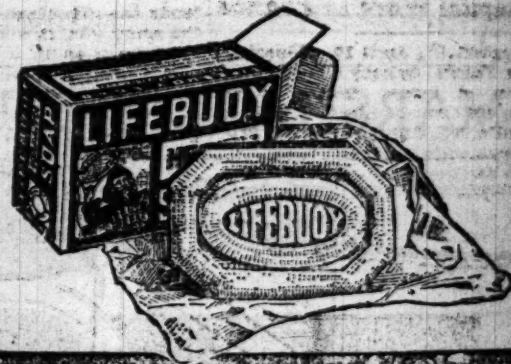
The Lifebuoy odor tells you why the soap protects your skin

The "health" odor in Lifebuoy is found in no other soap. It is not a perfume—not the odor of a medicine, but a pure, hygienic odor that tells you instantly why the soap benefits your skin. One whiff of Lifebuoy and you realize why it purifies and protects—why it improves your skin.

Get a cake of Lifebuoy at any grocery or drug store. Just try it—and watch your skin improve.

Lever Bros. Co., Cambridge, Mass.

The Health Soap



Sit Easy—Work Easy

You don't get tired in the tail end of the afternoon, and your clothing doesn't get shiny if you have a Widney Felt Seatpad on your chair. You work better, you feel better, you look better, and you go home with the same freshness that was yours in the morning.

A Widney Felt Seatpad saves every way, in health, efficiency and clothing. But, be sure you ask for a Widney Seatpad. That means you want the highest grade all-wool felt, soft, resilient and durable. The Widney also has the famous Patented Sliding Slot by which the Seatpad moves as you move. No straps.

Sold everywhere, \$1.25 to \$2, according to size. If your stationer isn't supplied send us size and shape of your chair seat and we will send a Widney Seatpad C.O.D. Give your stationer's name and address. Money back in ten days if you're not delighted.

We also make a full line of the ordinary strap pads. But the Seatpad with the Sliding Slot is the Seatpad for you.

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WIDNEY

318 S. Jefferson St.
Chicago, Ill.

Stationers: Write for Attractive Sales Proposition

DISCRIMINATING BUYERS
FIND DISTINCTIVE AD-
VERTISING IN THE TRIBUNE

The Army

that has no money can't hope to win. The man who saves no money will never win. To win you must Save! Read our booklet on "Universal Training". Ask for Booklet 14

The Merchants Loan and Trust Company
112 W. Adams St.
Chicago

Skin Comfort
For Our Boys
Found in
Cuticura

The Soap to Cleanse and Purify the Ointment to Soothe and Heal
These fragrant, super-creamy emollients soothe and heal eczemas and rashes, stop itching, clear the skin of pimples, the scalp of dandruff and the hands of chaps and sores. For cuts, wounds, bruises, bites and stings of insects, sunburn or windburn they are most effective.
Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard to "Cuticura," Dept. D, Boston. Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

TOY PISTOL INSANITY PL MURDER

Mrs. Eisenbrand
in Bed as Prote
Says Witnes

Under the pillow of Mrs. Eisenbrand just before last Christmas, Mrs. Cole of 1412 Scott St. found a toy pistol. Mrs. Eisenbrand told her she kept it there for a long time. Yesterday of July 10 was displayed in Judge McGorty's court. Mrs. Eisenbrand is on the way of her husband, Mrs. Eisenbrand, a dentist, in building office last Sept. 11. The cap pistol is to be of the same as the basis for an act of the woman.

"After the shooting," Mrs. Cole said, "I was often called to care for Mrs. Eisenbrand."

The Toy Pistol Incident
"I want to ask you if you know this before?" asked Attorney Harbison, handling her what he called an automatic pistol.

The witness said she had seen the pistol in Judge McGorty's court. "Is that gun loaded?"

"No," answered Harbison. "It is more open and a trigger. 'I haven't any idea of the use of a firearm.'"

It was not until then that Mrs. Cole held in his hand a cap gun under Mrs. Eisenbrand's pillow while caring for her during her illness.

Mrs. Cole then explained that she had it there for a long time. She said she had it there for a long time. She said she had it there for a long time.

Also was told by the dentist, who said he had it there for a long time. He said he had it there for a long time.

"I could not keep her from the pistol," so strong was the "do away with her" thought.

Tells of Threat to Life
Mrs. Cole also related treatment of Mrs. Eisenbrand's illness.

Among other friends of Mrs. Eisenbrand's who were Dr. Richards, who occupied the seat of the dentist, and Mrs. Eisenbrand's sister, Mrs. Landon.

Dr. Richards said Eisenbrand threatened to kill him if he did not pay her the money she was owed. He said he had it there for a long time.

Mrs. Landon also told of Eisenbrand's illness and of the time when she was in the hospital.

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TOY PISTOL AS INSANITY PLEA IN MURDER TRIAL

Mrs. Eisenbrand Kept It in Bed as Protection, Says Witness.

Under the pillow of Mrs. Doris Eisenbrand just before last Christmas Mrs. R. M. Cole of 1412 Scott avenue, Hubbard Woods, found a harmless cap pistol. Mrs. Eisenbrand told her neighbor she kept it there for "protection against a negro." Yesterday the Fourth of July toy was displayed by the defense in Judge McGroarty's court, where Mrs. Eisenbrand is on trial for the shooting of her husband, Dr. George Eisenbrand, a dentist, in his Republic building office last Sept. 11.

The cap pistol is to be offered in evidence as the basis for an insanity plea of the woman.

"After the shooting," Mrs. Cole testified, "I was often called to her home to see for Mrs. Eisenbrand."

The Toy Pistol Incident.

"I want to ask you if you ever saw this before?" asked Attorney James J. McHugh, handing her what appeared to be an automatic pistol.

The witness said she had, and Prosecutor Justin McCarthy asked:

"Is that gun loaded?"

"No," answered Barbour, displaying it more openly and snapping the trigger. "I haven't any caps."

It was not until then the spectators noticed he held in his hand a toy pistol of a firearm.

Mrs. Cole then explained she found the cap gun under Mrs. Eisenbrand's pillow while caring for her and comforting her.

"Mrs. Eisenbrand told me very seriously she had it there for protection against a negro," she said. Mrs. Cole added that on several occasions she was told by the defendant she would not keep her eyes off the "nigger knife," so strong was her feeling to "do away with herself."

Tells of Threat to Kill.

Mrs. Cole also related alleged mistreatment of Mrs. Eisenbrand by the dentist.

Among other friends of the Eisenbrands to take the stand for the defense yesterday were Dr. Henry Richards, who occupied the same office with the dentist, and Mrs. Elsie Landon.

Dr. Richards said Eisenbrand once threatened to kill him in a quarrel over the payment of a dinner check, and on cross examination said he considered the threat seriously. He also testified Eisenbrand drank whiskey frequently.

Mrs. Landon also told of Eisenbrand's drinking and escapades and decried that Mrs. Eisenbrand was much of the time hysterical.

Win Oglesby Will Do Hospital Work in France

Springfield, Ill., April 10.—(Special.)—The Felicitas Oglesby of Elkhart, register of former Gov. Richard Oglesby and sister of Lieut. Gov. John Oglesby, will do base hospital work in France. She expects to sail for France May 1.

BUSINESS IN GERMANY IN STATE OF UPHEAVAL

The author of these articles is a Chicago woman who returned to her home on March 25 after having lived in Germany for four and a half years as a student of music. As far as known, she is the last American to come out of Germany. Miss Slocum is a loyal citizen of the United States, and has been requested to be painstakingly accurate in the telling of her story, the importance of which is obvious. Having a thorough knowledge of Miss Slocum's history and family connections, "The Tribune" does not hesitate to recommend the author's purposes and truthfulness to its readers.

BY BLANCHE SLOCUM.
(Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Company.)
Fifth Article.

While stranded in Germany, virtually a prisoner because I could not obtain a passport, thrown on my own resources because money from America could no longer enter, I sat down one day to work at water color painting, by which I temporarily supported myself, and found that I was short of Prussian blue. Hastening to a dealer in artists' materials, I asked for Prussian blue and received this highly significant reply: "Haven't any. Can't obtain it. However, I can sell you Parisian blue."

I could have twitted him on that, for blue was a lot more suitable to the mood of Prussia than to the mood of Paris, but what impressed me was the irony of the circumstance. It was the way it fitted in with a remark heard everywhere in Germany today: "Isn't it strange that the very things we used to supply the world with are not to be had for love or money in the fatherland now?"

War has now put a stop to the German boast of "business as usual." It has banished the remark, so common in 1914: "You see how normal everything is."

Hundreds of shops are closed. You see notices in the window: "Called to the war." "Will not reopen until after the war." "Closed because unable to obtain goods."

Some Profits Huge.

On the other hand, certain kinds of business thrive as never before and there are manufacturers who reap enormous profits and have grown suddenly rich. I know of a man who had made a quick fortune in pickles, and of others who became wealthy in almost no time by producing the innumerable substitutes for the necessities of life. Whatever is not under government control—pickles are not, nor are the imitation bouillon cubes, the imitation tea, the imitation eggs, and the imitation what not besides—offers a fine chance for money making.

Quite wonderful at first glance is the boom in jewels, antiques, and pictures. They bring immense prices. The demand exceeds the supply. But the reason is not far to seek. People who are making money hand over fist out of the war cannot lavish it on clothes; the government controls food; the government controls food. They cannot lavish it on festivities; all social jollifications have been taboo since the outbreak of war. So the money goes for jewels, antiques, and pictures.

As is natural, huge prosperity attends the manufacture of supplies for the army. In rare instances some adventurer piles up tremendous revenue—until caught, as he is practically sure to be in time—by producing and vending on his own hook the articles under government control. Every day you read of such fellows being arrested. But in general the commercial and industrial situation in Germany reminds you of the man who filled out a blank by writing after the word "business" the dismal word "rotten."

Confectioners Close Shops.

Confectioners' shops are mainly closed; reason, no sugar. If open, they sell dolls, imitation rubber heels, imitation tea, imitation eggs, and imitation anything. Almost all the tobacco shops are closed, and many shoe shops. Newspapers, very large shoe stores, face a dearth of advertising, as there is now so little left in Germany to advertise.

The famous open air markets have hardly anything to sell. The electrical business is cut down by daylight saving and by the passing of extravagant illumination for display. The automobile business is flat on its back—no rubber for tires, no gasoline. The trade in bicycles in Prussia has declined; the few bicycles in other than government use are sold for scrap.

Manufacturers are forced to pay higher wages than ever before, and coal is scarce and excessively dear.

Unmanned Coal Abounds.

Beneath the surface coal abounds in Germany, but the problem is to get it to the surface without sufficient men, and to transport it over railroads that are fast going to wrack and ruin, and then cart it without sufficient horses. At the haldressing establishment I patronized we were all huddled together in one room for lack of warmth. Private families keep part of their rooms closed, not attempting to heat them. All over Bavaria peat is sold at high prices.

While certain lines of business have gained enormously, certain others have lost enormously, and still others make somehow to hold their own after a fashion. The hotels are still open. Germans are urged not to travel, and of course no guests arrive from outside the central empire except Austrians, Bulgars and Turks. Turks especially, as they are so petted there. Banks—perhaps because of business connected with the government loans—seem constantly active. In office buildings one sees many vacant rooms, it is true, but one also sees rooms where women are doing the work of men and appear to be fully occupied.

Cook Books in Demand.

Book shops seem fairly busy despite the shortage of paper, for certain kinds of books—notably those telling how to cook without the customary materials and those abusing America and its president—the demand is keen. Theaters and the movies attract unprecedented crowds. From habit, Germans still through the restaurants, though they call the food "rubbish."

They still throng the beer gardens, though the beer is imitation beer, and the sauerkraut made of turnips and the wurst completely gone. Laundries still thrive despite the total absence of soap; instead of properly washing your things they bleach them with acids.

Meanwhile the war has given an astonishing impetus to trades little noted before—the trade in waste paper, for instance, and the trade in old bottles. Today you can dispose of almost anything in Germany—your tarnished furniture, your seedy rugs, your cast-off clothing—at wonderfully tall prices. This, of course, is because the production of new things has so declined.

New Jobs Spring Up.

And there are trades and professions never conspicuous in Germany before the war. People now keep urging you to help the blinded soldiers by buying the brushes and baskets they make; primarily it is an appeal to sentiment—"Be kind." "Be patriotic." At the same time the war has given employment to innumerable hordes of government clerks and officers. They look after passports; everybody must have one. They look after the coal cards, the food permits, and the clothes permits, the shoe permits, and, if there were hat permits, they would as scrupulously look after the hat cards. They keep minutely detailed histories of all the governmentally supervised wares you buy. When you move from one town to another, they transfer the histories. They are detectives, chroniclers, and executives combined. You get the impression in Germany that a veritable army of state functionaries is perpetually on your trail, with an additional army of state questionnaires keeping tabs on the first.

Perhaps one reason why the German people have not risen up against their government long ere this is to be found in the fact that such multitudes of them are employed by their government in war times, not only as clerks and officials, but as laborers. The erection of buildings for private use has ceased; the erection of buildings for government use goes on. New railroads, government railroads, like the others, are still built. In Berlin an enormous new subway is being dug. The laborers are women. They toil with spade and pick. It brings them wages, and good wages, and the good wages come straight from the government. This has its effect.

Wives Sell Hairs.

But are there not other effects? What will those women be like after the war? How will they treat their men? I saw indications here and there of pretty astonishing changes in the attitude of women toward their husbands. Many a small shop is the scene of a gradual but mighty significant domestic revolution. Back from the trenches on furlough, a man hears the wife of his bosom say, "A fine mess you made of your business when you ran it! See, I've made more money than you did!"

The big, impressive fact all over Germany is the replacing of men by women in business. That has given women a new standing and a new influence and a new importance. In general, passing over the exceptional cases where business thrives, it has given them a deep hatred for the government that made the war. They may take pay from the government now and keep their mouths shut. By and by they will open them.

(Miss Slocum's next article, "Religion in Germany Today," will appear tomorrow.)

U. S. May Fix Prices of Clothes, Hats, and Shoes

Washington, D. C., April 10.—Stabilizing of prices of domestic necessities, including cotton goods, woollens, manufactured clothing, shoes, and hats, was discussed today by President Wilson and his war cabinet. It is understood that the president's cabinet believe that drastic action will have to be taken soon or the average citizen will find many of the things he needs out of reach.

At the time of his suspension there were rumors of Ruyssdal being charged with disloyalty, but testimony before the governors failed to sustain any such charges and his exoneration and reinstatement followed.

Mrs. Ruyssdal is a Chicago girl, formerly Eleanor Mason Manierre, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Mason, 150 East Superior street.

ADVERTISE SELLING BOOZE TO SOLDIER.

Emil C. Staffle pleaded guilty to a charge of selling liquor to a soldier yesterday before Judge Landis. Sentence will be imposed later.

CIRCUS CHEER TO COUNTERACT WAR'S WORRIES

There was a decided chill in yesterday's winds, but they waited some brightly warm and spring-like news to Chicago from Baraboo, Wis. Ringling Brothers' circus will open at the Coliseum Saturday afternoon, April 20.

It was feared for some time that this year would see no circus in Chicago on account of the war's demands on the railroads. Director General McAdoo ruled, however, that circuses were a more vital necessity in war time than ever before and he decreed that the railroads must haul them as of yore.

This season the Ringling Brothers will present a new spectacle, entitled "In Days of Old," revealing the by-gone age of romance and chivalry.

Sensational surprises are promised in the arena entertainment, which will be presented by more than 400 performers, many of whom have never before appeared in America. The list of thrilling novelties will be headed by May Wirth, the world's greatest girl rider, and Mlle. Leitzel, famous aerial star.

Ruyssdal Reinstated in New York Athletic Club

New York, April 10.—(Special.)—Basil Ruyssdal, bass of the Metropolitan Opera house, who was suspended recently from the New York Athletic club, was reinstated to full membership today by action of the board of governors.

At the time of his suspension there were rumors of Ruyssdal being charged with disloyalty, but testimony before the governors failed to sustain any such charges and his exoneration and reinstatement followed.

Mrs. Ruyssdal is a Chicago girl, formerly Eleanor Mason Manierre, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Mason, 150 East Superior street.

ADVERTISE SELLING BOOZE TO SOLDIER.

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Why We Urge All Patriots to Wear

EDUCATOR SHOE

THE New York Evening Mail not long ago called attention in an editorial to the fact that in a physical test of 40 young men eager to enlist in the army, 22 were rejected of "broken arches, distorted toes, callouses, bunions, corns, troubles from which they would break down on the march."

This condition of America's feet would be remedied if everyone would wear Educators, for "they let the feet grow as they should."

"Remember, it is not an Educator shoe unless stamped EDUCATOR on the sole. There can be no protection stronger than this trademark, for it means that behind every part of the shoe stands a responsible manufacturer."

Made for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN by Rice & Hutchins, Inc., Boston.



THE FAIR State, Adams and Dearborn Streets

Do all of your cooking with Wesson Oil

An excellent shortening

a delicious salad oil

a wholesome frying fat



—all in one handy can!

Your grocer has it



WESSON Oil is pure vegetable oil. "Wesson" is the name of a method of refining vegetable oil. If it is Wesson Oil it says so on the can.

Wesson Oil not only tastes good, it is good, and good for you. It is rich, nourishing food itself—wholesome and easily digested.

No wonder it makes so many good things to eat!

In a recent bulletin on cooking fats, the Department of Household Science at the University of Illinois tells us (we already knew, thank

you!) that Wesson Oil, olive oil and butter are to be chosen as fats that will be well absorbed, and hence the ones from which the greatest fuel value will be obtained.

Wesson Oil fortunately doesn't cost half as much to use as butter does—nor a third as much as imported olive oil anywhere near so good.

Try cooking with Wesson Oil and find out for yourself how good it is, how wholesome it is and how much you save.



The Charm of Home Cleanliness

Shining enamel, glistening tile, spick-and-span cleanliness in every room is the natural result of using

Peet's Crystal White

This pure white family soap is the safe soap to use for all house cleaning, kitchen and laundry purposes. Unsurpassed for delicate laces and embroidered linens.

At Your Dealers

PEET BROS. MFG. CO.

The Army

that has no money can't hope to win. The man who saves no money will never win. To win you must Save! Read our booklet on "Universal Training". Ask for Booklet 14

The Merchants Loan and Trust Company 112 W. Adams St. Chicago

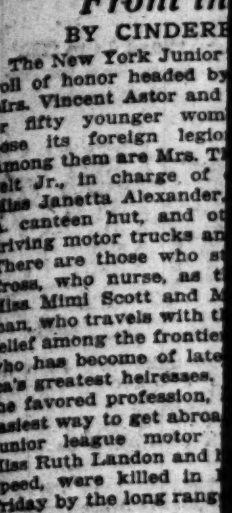
Skin Comfort

For Our Boys Found In Cuticura

This soap to cleanse and purify the skin to soothe and heal. These fragrant, super-soft emollients soothe all skin irritations and keep the skin of dandruff and the scalp of chaps and sores. It cures eczema, burns, bites and stings of insects, sunburn and all other skin troubles. It is effective.

for the Mann a
bonds for \$1,000 and w
ing trial.

Soo
Chicago Soci
Girls Acti



Our own Junior League is sponsoring a splendid Spanish Saturday night at the Lyceum. The show should get its list of foreign performers well pre-
pared. Some of our friends are the real thing in the number of them in the fiercest battle of the night, only about two jumps. The Germans for several days have been with the Durys, which Mrs. R. R. McManis, member, had a narrow escape where the Huns arrived at the warehouses of the stores fell into their path.

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George McKinlock in O
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is a very capable
elite, a trifle intellectu
active. She adores I
reer, Miss Polly R
road for two years

<p>ALL ON MATINEES TODAY</p> <p>FREE HISS OF THE YEAR</p>	<p>"Leave It to Jane"</p> <p>YOUTH—FUN—MISADY</p>	<p>FLATHOUSE</p> <p>MARGARET HARRIS PHONE HARR. 4104</p> <p>Anglin "Billeted"</p> <p>2 1/2 HOURS OF LAUGHTER</p>	<p>WOODS THEATRE AT 1135</p> <p>SAM BERNARD and LOUIS MANN in</p> <p>"Friendly Enemies"</p> <p>Mat. Saturday at 2:15 Sharp</p>	<p>CORNER</p> <p>FUNNIEST SHOW IN THE CITY</p> <p>HELVY & CO. PRESENT</p> <p>The Naughty W</p> <p>A Hilarious Farce by Fred Jackson, W. Charles Cagney, Marjorie Torkan, Franka Beverly West and Louis M. Mann</p>
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Frances Thompson
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OATS FUTURES HIGHER DESPITE BEARISH NEWS

Buying Induced by Antici- pated Strength in New Style Corn Contracts.

Bearish news failed to impress the oats trade yesterday, the market steady by advancing on buying based on the fact that oats will be more when July corn trading commences to-day at an expected price of around \$1.50. Most of the shorts came in and considerable long stuff was accumulated, and no material selling pressure was in evidence.

There was some buying by houses with seaboard connections, but representatives denied that any export business was prospective. It had its effect, however, only best price was seen toward the end, while the close was 1/4¢ higher. Weather and crop conditions were favorable and the spot market heavy.

Premiums for cash oats were 1/4¢ lower, with No. 2 white selling only 1/4¢ over May at the finish. Local shipping sales were 40,000 bu, and no export business in any position was claimed. Receipts were 131 cars. Primary markets had 1,190,000 bu oats, compared with 925,000 bu a year ago.

May Corn Moderately Higher. May corn closed 1/4¢ higher, with volume of business small. The trade is waiting for the inauguration of new style contracts, which commences to-day, and considerable activity is anticipated. A feature of the trade yesterday was the fact that practically every house in the trade had corn to sell at \$1.27 1/2, the aggregate amount estimated at more than a million bushels, but only best price was seen toward the end, while the close was 1/4¢ higher. Weather and crop conditions were favorable and the spot market heavy.

Rye Prices in Big Break. Rye was \$10c lower, with cash No. 2 selling at \$2.05 1/2. Receipts were 5 cars. Barley ruled 1/2¢ lower. Malt and malted barley were 1/2¢ lower, with No. 2 selling at \$1.65 1/2. Feed and milling quoted at \$1.40 1/2 and sold at \$1.39 1/2. Screenings were quoted at \$1.00 1/2 with sales at \$0.90 1/2. Receipts were 23 cars. Timothy seed was steady. September seed closed \$3.90 bid and \$3.25 asked; cash seed at \$3.90 bid and \$3.25 asked; clover seed at \$3.90 bid and \$3.25 asked; prime being quoted at \$3.90.

Flax closed 1/4¢ lower, with cash quoted at \$4.05 1/2. AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS. CHICAGO CITY, Mo., April 10.—WHEAT—Receipts, 5 cars. COOK—Cash 10c; No. 2, 10c; No. 3, 9c; No. 4, 8c; No. 5, 7c; No. 6, 6c; No. 7, 5c; No. 8, 4c; No. 9, 3c; No. 10, 2c; No. 11, 1c; No. 12, 1/2c; No. 13, 1/4c; No. 14, 1/8c; No. 15, 1/16c; No. 16, 1/32c; No. 17, 1/64c; No. 18, 1/128c; No. 19, 1/256c; No. 20, 1/512c; No. 21, 1/1024c; No. 22, 1/2048c; No. 23, 1/4096c; No. 24, 1/8192c; No. 25, 1/16384c; No. 26, 1/32768c; No. 27, 1/65536c; No. 28, 1/131072c; No. 29, 1/262144c; No. 30, 1/524288c; No. 31, 1/1048576c; No. 32, 1/2097152c; No. 33, 1/4194304c; No. 34, 1/8388608c; No. 35, 1/16777216c; No. 36, 1/33554432c; No. 37, 1/67108864c; No. 38, 1/134217728c; No. 39, 1/268435456c; No. 40, 1/536870912c; No. 41, 1/1073741824c; No. 42, 1/2147483648c; No. 43, 1/4294967296c; No. 44, 1/8589934592c; No. 45, 1/17179869184c; No. 46, 1/34359738368c; No. 47, 1/68719476736c; No. 48, 1/137438953472c; No. 49, 1/274877906944c; No. 50, 1/549755813888c; No. 51, 1/1099511627776c; No. 52, 1/2199023255552c; No. 53, 1/4398046511104c; No. 54, 1/8796093022208c; No. 55, 1/17592186444416c; 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BOYS.
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We have vacancies for
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slope heat, high
basement; rear
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 Flat.

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-6 FLAT, 1 BLK
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 - OR RENT -
 all mod.: \$25
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 - BEST BUY:
 modern stone front
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Grand Blvd.: Bldg.
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